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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Bowen's Interesting Story—Claflin Flatly Contradicted—History of the Tripartite Agreement—Vital Portions Erased Before Witness Would Sign.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The room in which the scandal trial is proceeding was as full this morning as at any time almost when Mr. Tilton, Moulton or Beecher were on the stand. The defendant, Mr. Beecher, and wife, were in their usual places in the van of the Plymouth church party.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock Henry C. Bowen took the witness chair, and his examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton. He testified: I saw Mr. Beecher nearly every day that prior to the 29th of December, 1870. Theodore Tilton and his affairs may have been the subject of conversation between us. On the 1st of January, 1871, I told Beecher of my intention to dismiss Tilton from my paper. I called at Beecher's house on the evening of the day I saw Beecher at Deacon Freeland's, and saw Mrs. Beecher; her husband was not present. I did not reply to Beecher's letter of January 2d.

Mr. Fullerton read passages from the letter, not examined witness as to the stories to which Beecher alluded.

Witness said that Beecher said there were false circulations affecting Tilton's moral character; he told me of them, but I don't remember them. Mr. Beecher asked me if I was his friend, and I told him I had no unfriendly feelings toward him; I did not say to Beecher that I would stand by him as a friend. I made the calls with friendly feelings, but I did not manifest them in any other form than I have mentioned; these feelings remained throughout the interview, and were not altered.

Mr. Fullerton said that was all he had to ask the witness.

Mr. Evarts, cross-examined the witness. He handed him a letter and envelope, and the witness said: I believe this is the letter and envelope that I took to Beecher; it bears marks of having been opened and closed; I have no recollection whether it was open or closed when I gave it to Mr. Beecher. This letter had been two or three hours in my possession when I delivered it; I got it from Tilton, at his house; no person was present when I was given me. There was an appointment to my house with Tilton that morning; it was made by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tilton on the Saturday before. I think I told them I would be at home all of that day, and would see them when they desired. They said that they could call on the morning of Monday; they came early in the forenoon. I think before eleven, and may have stayed two ours or more. The whole of conversation as almost entirely that for which the nterview was made. Mr. Johnston left before Tilton, at twelve, and Tilton a little later. I rote a note to Deacon Freeland that day, but ave no copy of it; I do not believe I made a opy of it; I sent this note to Freeland immeiately after the gentlemen left; I think it was etween twelve and two; I received a verbal answer a few moments after the messenger returned. I did not see Freeland or Beecher; the essage was brought by the messenger, who as my son, John Elliott Bowen. It was four r five in the afternoon when I went to see eecher. I do not recollect whether I saw any person i Deacon Freeland's house except Beecher; I ave no recollection of seeing a servant, who pened the door; I do not remember whether his interview was in gaslight or daylight; occupied the front parlor. eeland's family consisted of his wife nd other members; I cannot tell ow many; the folding doors were closed when went in: I think I stayed there about half an our or a little longer. I do not remember if, hen I got there, there was any person waiting for me; I do not remember any gentleman eaving to see me as to the conversation with eecher, nor do I remember the conversation ith the gentleman before I went to see eecher. I do not remember seeing Eggleston here; Eggleston was one of the co-editors of he *Independent*. When I received the letter f January 31 from Beecher, I recall it and ept it; I do not think that it struck me that he letter contained a different version of the ory of my interview with Beecher than ally occurred. On Saturday, December 31st, old Mr. Tilton of my intention to terminate is connection with the *Independent;* I told Mr. Tilton of my intention in the *Union* office; I then believe Tilton left after me; I o not remember seeing him at the *Union* office after that. Later in the day I sent him formal notice of his removal.

Witness handed Mr. Evarts two papers hich he said were notices of the removal of Tilton from the *Independent* and the *Union*, nd which Mr. Evarts read in evidence.

Witness continued: I believe I received anwers to these notes from Tilton, but am not ertain: I have the impression that I received me reply in writing. I was entirely solvent at that time and have been ever since. I have no ecollection on the subject of admitting that I ecei Tilton any remuneration for the cancelng of the contracts. I paid other claim to ilton, amounting to between $2,000 and $3,000; ney were given to Moulton. I do not think oulton left the power of attorney with me ne.

Mr. Evarts read the receipt given to witness y Tilton for seven thousand dollars, and witness said: This receipt was given by Tilton on the evening the arbitration was made and the heck given him. The paper shown a galley proof of the *Golden Age* artle, and I believe it was shown me by a person ith whom I had talked about the arbitraon: I do not remember who the person was, think I named Claflin on the arbitration ommittee. I did not understand who Tilton ined. I do not remember when I heard the st of the three arbitrators had been made. Never efore the evening of the arbitration did I see e text of the tripartite agreement; it was ot true that I heard about it. I received the Woodstock letter two or three days afer my settlement with Tilton; it was dated une 1st, 1870; this letter was returned to me fter the settlement; I never asked for its eturn, nor did I expect it; it was a surprise to me when I received it. It was Claflin who brought me the tripartite agreement; it was left with me and not immediately signed; it was left at my office in New York and signed, I think, the next day; cannot fix the day it was left with me. The paper which was left with me was changed, and after it was changed I signed it. [Showing paper.] This is not the paper which was left with me and signed on the next day. I cannot ate how soon after the paper was signed by e the other parties signed, but I believe it as a short time. I was informed two or three ays before the meeting of the arbitrators hen they would meet and execute

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1875.

THE *Courier-Journal* has but scant faith in EMERSON, TATE had only the same in SHAKESPEARE.

ASINUS *asinum fricat*. The Cincinnati *Commercial* and the New York *Tribune* have organized themselves into a mutual admiration society of two.

NORFOLK, Va., is steadily growing in importance as a cotton port. Within the past nine years its annual exports have increased from 59,096 bales, to 473,446 bales.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last month, reached a valuation of $3,016,367, of which $1,389,915 was breadstuffs. The gram trade of that port is steadily increasing in magnitude and importance.

AT THE works of one of the largest manufacturers in New York, employees of a certain age receive gratuitous instruction at certain hours. Could not this union of labor with learning be beneficially extended?

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* gives a long and startling account of the existence of a secret organization, designed to bring about the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The story reads JOE. HOWARDLY.

FERNANDO WOOD says he will not be elected Speaker of the next House, because he will not descend to political tricks to secure his election. Which means that he has tried all the tricks he knows and has failed. It is the defeated trickster who usually adopts the lofty vein.

DR. HAMMOND, of New York, has delivered a lecture to prove that the brain is not the organ of the mind. If he did not live so far away we should be tempted to suppose that he was a constant reader of the *Post*, and formed his idea of the human mind from his perusal of that sheet.

A DOWN-EAST paper of the "independent" persuasion irreverently terms the organization of the "Holy League of the Peers of America" an "idiotic hoax." That's pat; and now, why not make it the nucleus of the next "third party" organization? The name would fit so admirably.

THE Springfield *Republican* discerns that Governor HARTRANFT has "a sure thing on that Republican renomination in Pennsylvania." Also on re-election, it might have added. The old Keystone State proposes to present the Democracy with a slice of the Day of Judgment, next November.

THE sweeping Republican victories in the municipal elections in Indiana have worried Mr. HENDRICKS so much that he has concluded to go to North Carolina for awhile. He does not like these "disgusting outbreaks of public opinion;" and he would rather risk an eruption of Bald Mountain than a Republican earthquake in Indiana.

THE iron trade in Wisconsin presents indications of a revival. The papers say that although there will not be as much excitement in reference to iron property, as there has been heretofore, yet a good healthy business is anticipated, and every one now who claims to be posted anticipates a respectable revival in both mining and manufacturing.

PROFESSOR TICE, the meteorologist, whose predictions concerning the extraordinary atmospheric perturbations through which the country is passing, have thus far been verified with such singular accuracy, gives it as his opinion that we will probably get through in two or three weeks at farthest." Let every one take courage, therefore, whether the weather be propitious or not.

IT is now affirmed by scientists that the brain is not the sole organ of the mind, but that our mental machinery is so geared that the spinal cord may come in as a kind of substitute or tender, at times when the governing brain declines to work. The value of this discovery consists, chiefly, in its testimony as to the prime importance of backbone.

THE request of the British Centennial Commissioners for double the amount of space previously assigned them, is a fitting rebuke to JOHN BRIGHT'S sour and selfish appeal to the manufacturers of England not to send their goods to the Exposition, on account of our protective tariff. Even if he does not recognize the gross absurdity of attempting to coerce the trade policy of other nations, they do.

IN THE oath which was privately administered to Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, before he was invested with the red hat, occurs the following phrase:

"That I will persecute and fight against [Latin: *omni conatu persecuturum et impugnaturum*] heretics, schismatics against the same our Lord the Pope and his before-mentioned successors with possible effort."

We have no doubt he will, when he gets the chance.

AND now the Hebrews of New York have memorialized the Board of Education against the proposed amalgamation of the public and "parochial" schools. The New York Presbytery, and other official religious bodies, acting for their respective denominations, had previously done the same thing, and it would seem that a storm may yet result from the pending proposition. Nor, indeed, is it any light matter. The taxes raised by the State for the support of the public schools, must not be appropriated in behalf of the doctrinal teachings of any church. This is the only safe ground to take, and the only safe course to pursue.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday contains the gist of a decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, pronounced the day before, which has special reference to the Catholic Church. Some time ago the Treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, held that only church and school property was exempt from taxation, while Archbishop PURCELL contended that the dwellings of the clergy were included. The Superior Court of Cincinnati decided in favor of the Archbishop, and the case was carried up on a writ of error. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the court below, holding that residence property, occupied as such by any officer or attache of a church, whether located by the side of the church or not, is liable for taxation.

THE Presidential maggot is as great a pest, politically, as the potato bug is agriculturally. It seizes hold of a public man and destroys him utterly in a few days. Its attack is sure to be fatal. WILSON is suffering from it; so is BRISTOW; and now it has attacked KELLEY. That article in the *Miners' Journal*, trotting him out as the most available candidate for the Presidency, has turned his brain. He goes buzzing around, interviewing Southerners, and is straightway penitent for having voted in favor of the Force bill, and if there is any other vote of his offensive to Southern Democrats, they have only to point it out and get an apology. The greenback party, which organized at Cleveland last year, will probably nominate him for President, and then, good-bye, KELLEY.

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS appears to have been removed very unceremoniously. Poor HARTLEY got leave to resign, which is a gracious boon; but DOUGLASS had to walk the plank without notice. There was nothing against him. He made a good officer, and his integrity was unquestioned; but he belonged to Pennsylvania, and that was fatal to him. ALLISON, and JOHNSON, and BRODHEAD had also better be making their wills. They are guilty, likewise, of being Pennsylvanians, and they will have to go. It is much more important to give offices, just now, to Kentucky and Indiana, which are hopelessly Democratic, than to keep Republican States like Pennsylvania in countenance. BRISTOW, we believe, is an aspirant for the Presidency; and he is making a splendid effort, so far, toward getting it.

LAST year and the year before the Democrats carried Indianapolis by a heavy majority, and were very jubilant over it as an evidence of changed public opinion. This year they are beaten by majorities ranging from 486 to 1,237. The Republicans carry all the city officers, and seven of the thirteen Councilmen; but as nine Democratic Councilmen hold over, they will have to wait until next year to make their victory complete. The *Sentinel*, Governor HENDRICKS' organ, speaks of the result as a "disgusting outbreak of public opinion." There can be no question as to the outbreak, and we have no doubt it is very disgusting to HENDRICKS and his Presidential followers. The present city government of Indianapolis being in Democratic hands, over one thousand fraudulent votes were cast by Democratic repeaters from Cincinnati, Louisville and other points, so that the Republican majority is really over 2,000.

SOME of the papers express a feeling of great disappointment that the spring business has not been more active, and that the recovery from the effects of the panic has been so slow. A great many people evidently looked forward to the opening of this year's business as a grand event, in itself, and one that would signalize a complete return to our old-time prosperity. That such has not proved to be the case is cause, to them, of a genuine sorrow.

It may be very natural to *wish* that such things should come: but there is no sound philosophy in expecting them. Human experience proves that recovery from disaster is always slow. Sometimes it is so slow as not to be percentible, at the time, and it is never at any time rapid or sudden. Men fall sick in a day, or in an hour; but it takes them weeks and months to get well; and financial derangement is, to the body politic, what physical derangement is to the human frame. The panic was the work of a day; but recovery from it must necessarily be the work of years.

Looking back over the past eighteen months, it is easy to discover, by a comparison of money matters as they are with financial affairs as they were in October, 1873, what a great improvement has been wrought, yet at no time within the intervening period has the commercial community been thoroughly conscious that the work of improvement was going on. It was too slow in its progress to make any perceptible mark, and we see it, now, only by contrast with the first effects of the financial storm. The spring trade of 1875 is better than the same trade of 1874; and although it is by no means what it should be, it still shows recuperative energy and the presence of a strong vitality.

Is it not best, upon the whole, that our progress out of trouble should be slow? We are learning, what we should not otherwise be likely to learn, frugality, economy, carefulness and discrimination, and all that enters into general thriftiness. The lesson thus learned is worth to us all the capital that was swallowed up in 1873, but it takes time to impart it as well as to understand it. We may never again see just such times as we had before the panic; but we shall advance, through the tribulation it brought, to a higher commercial plane and to the enjoyment of a prosperity based upon more substantial foundations. In this, as in all other matters, it is the part of wisdom to let patience have her perfect work.

WE FIND, in the St. Louis *Republican*, an interesting description of an immense mass of native copper, now on exhibition in that city, and destined for the Centennial Exposition. It was taken from a mine on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, is heart-shaped, and weighs 6,000 pounds, exceeding by nearly double the weight of the famous copper boulder which was transported many years ago from the same region to the Smithsonian institute at a cost to the Government of $5,840. The specimen exhibits the pure copper to the eye, and contains ninety-eight per cent. of the metal. It was taken from an ancient mine, about seventeen feet below the surface, and when found had evidently been detached from its bed the same year. Numerous pieces of copper besides the mass were found, weighing from an ounce to seventeen pounds, evidently clipped by the old miners. Stone hammers weighing from ten to thirty pounds have also been found by the hundred, either perfect or broken from use. To what race these ancient miners belonged, and at what period they flourished, can only be conjectured. Probably they belonged to the prehistoric mound builders, who worked in metals long anterior to the Indian races. At least, numerous evidences of their occupancy were discovered by the early Jesuit explorers, while specimens clipped by them from the copper rocks have been found scattered over nearly the whole country.

DIRECTOR LINDERMAN, of the United States Mint, has just furnished some important data regarding the character and probable value of the mineral deposits in the famous mines of the Comstock lode in Nevada. According to his report, summarized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, these lodes, notwithstanding the collapse of the overrated bonanza, are giving out at a rate that promises $35,000,000 for this year, and $50,000,000 for the next. The yield of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, alone, will, it is estimated, be at the rate of $3,000,000 a month, as soon as the additional milling capacity, now in course of erection is completed. The Belcher, Crown Point and Consolidated Virginia, the three great mines of the Comstock lode, have yielded during the forty-eight months ending March 31, this year, the sum of $55,233,479, and it is believed that the yield of the lode will increase the annual bullion product of the United States for this year to $85,000,000, and for the next year to $100,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sartoris will return from Europe in about a week.

A colored woman, living near Anoka, Minnesota, the other day gave birth to a child, one-half of which, from the head down, is black as soot, while the other half is comfortably white. A genuine case of black and tan.

The New York *Tribune* says that there is not a word of truth in the story that John Ray is about to engage in the news paper business in Cleveland. He has been for four years, and now is, a stockholder, trustee and editorial writer in the *Tribune*. He does not propose to relinquish any of these positions.

Of the Mennonites who emigrated from Russia to this country—6,356 in all—2,989 have settled in Southern Kansas. Of the remainder 1,000 went to Dakota, 750 remained in the Eastern States, 400 selected dwelling places in Nebraska, and seventy-five chose Minnesota. Kansas won the approval of the majority by providing them with special exemption from military service, by escape which they left the Catholic land. They are described as quiet and industrious, and will form a valuable addition to the population.

We commend the following from the Marlin (Texas) *Moving Bull* to our exchanges who have contributed so liberally to the general fund. In giving an account of a secret storm the *Bull* seriously relates this: The first little girl who stepped out of the door was raised in the wind and carried nearly two miles, and lit above the mesquite trees, and landed on a sand bank near the house of a neighbor, whom she informed, perfectly calm and reconciled, of what had happened. She was unconscious during her flight through the air on the wings of the mighty wind, and what is most remarkable, she was landed safe and sound, with the exception of a few scratches.

A curious scene occurred in the Sheriff's office at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Saturday last. A man named McMurray had been sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $10 and costs for an assault and battery. This amounted in all to about $60, which McMurray paid. At the same time there was in the Sheriff's office a woman named Fanny Ling, of the same place, who had been fined $1 and costs for a similar offense. She had only about $12 in her possession and her costs exceeded that by a considerable sum. McMurray had never seen Ling, neither had Ling ever seen McMurray, but both had been convicted of assault and battery and this was a common, sympathetic ground between them. They were soon well acquainted with each other, and McMurray paid her fine and costs beside his own, taking the last dollar he had, and also taking a mortgage on Fanny Ling's property. Here's a chance for the novelist.

Election of County Superintendents.

The following County Superintendents of Public Schools have been elected:

Indiana county—Samuel A. Wolf.
Cambria—Herman Berge.
Lycoming—Thomas F. Gahan.
Clearfield—John A. Gregory.
Lawrence—W. N. Aiken.
Lebanon—W. B. Bodenhorn.
Centre—Henry Meyer.
Venango—S. H. Prather.
Crawford—J. C. Graham.
Butler—Mr. Matthews.
Montour—William Henry.
Mercer—J. M. Dight.

"A LIVING man in sound health is far more to be dreaded as a disease-producing agent than a dead man buried with ordinary care." This is the well considered opinion of Dr. Adams, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which he fortifies with numerous citations from ancient and modern authors on hygienic science, and by tables of the analyses of waters taken from the immediate vicinity of graveyards and cesspools. The result of the two years' investigations of Flech, a laborious German, are summed up in these words: "From a cesspool, or badly constructed house vault, as well as from sewers and drains, more organic decomposing and putrefying material is, in the course of a year, conveyed to the ground water, than from the graves of the most crowded churchyard." And the Adams adds: "After a diligent inquiry, we have been unsuccessful in obtaining a single example of disease presumably induced by water contaminated by the proximity of burial grounds."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jeff. Davis is trusted to "pass the plate" in a Memphis church.

Labor on the Pacific slope is so plenty that men are glad to get work at fifty cents a day.

A nice bit of ground with a mortgage on it is within the reach of nearly every man in Chicago.

They who will do no good themselves are the first to find bad motives in the good that others do.

An additional cavalry force has been ordered to the Rio Grande country to repress Mexican raids.

Mark Twain's perquisites from "Colonel Sellers" average $700 a week. "There's millions in it."

The other day a New York thief swallowed a diamond ring, and now he is valued at a thousand dollars.

A New York lady is doing a whisking business in teaching ladies how to manage their trains gracefully.

The Jacksonville, Florida, *Union* incidentally mentions that the Seminoles of South Florida still hold slaves.

It has been a very hard winter on fish; hundreds of loads of dead fish can be seen on the shores of the upper lakes.

Three handsome school edifices have just been finished in New Orleans, out of the fund left by the famous McDonough.

The value of imports at Boston the first four months of the present year was $17,523,000, an increase of $979,000 over 1874.

The New Hampshire Agricultural College last week graduated eleven students, but none of them propose to become farmers.

There are 27,108 telegraph stations in the world; 18,275 in Europe, 7,413 in America, 1,129 in Asia, 254 in Australia, and 127 in Africa.

Valuable beds of gypsum, said to be superior in quality to that found in Michigan and New York, have just been discovered in Minnesota.

A Chicago paper says: "There is a deal of humbug in much of our journalism." Every issue of the sheet in question convinces us of it.

Louisville is rejoicing over the formation of a company which is to establish a cotton factory in that city. The capital stock is $200,000.

We don't know of any reading that is quite so flat, stale and unprofitable as the Beecher trial just now, unless it be the editorials of the *Post*.

Now we know where the Colonels come from. It is statistically computed that 100,000,000 nuts of various kinds are annually eaten in this country.

In behalf of its large constituency who arrange assignations in its "personal" columns, the New York *Herald* calls for a pure and undefiled religion.

A national convention of bank cashiers and bankers is to be held on the 20th of July next, at Saratoga. The call is signed by bank officers in all parts of the country.

Paul A. Michailowsky, of Odessa, the great grain port of the Black Sea, and Constantine Geinoff, of Berdiant, on the Sea of Azov, are in Chicago looking up the grain trade.

Mails for Japan and China will be dispatched from San Francisco by a steamer of the Pacific Mail Company on the 15th inst., and not on the 25th as has been stated.

The movement of Canadian produce has now commenced, upon the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence river, and it is expected to ease the prevalent money stringency.

The New Orleans papers are beginning their annual wrangle about the quarantine question. The business men of the city also object to the restrictions imposed on commerce by it.

We are glad to observe that the ventilation, sewering and proper general construction of schools, with reference to the health of children and teachers, is commanding general attention.

A stone mortar was recently discovered in California, eighteen feet beneath the surface. Its appearance leads to the belief that it was once a household utensil of a race long since extinct.

In his recent report the British Chancellor of the Exchequer gives the number of out-door and in-door paupers in England and Scotland alone at 937,000; a reduction from 999,000, the number of last year.

The good people of Connecticut are discussing tea as a neurotic poison. What did Dickens mean when he wrote the couplet:

"Why lies o'er the wee bit cup and platie
We sip the scandal potion pretty?"

The January report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, gives the total amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, during the year 1874, as $74,401,005.

It is claimed that a large portion of the German and Welsh miners in the anthracite coal regions are willing and desirous to commence work, but are deterred by the more turbulent element in their organization.

Agents of the Internal Revenue office are still active in examining the list of railroads supposed to be indebted for delinquent taxes. Reports indicate that the Government will be able to collect very considerable sums.

Some of the leading colored men of the country are turning their attention to the subject of colonization. It is proposed to establish societies for the purpose of organizing parties for emigration to San Domingo, Cuba, or other Southern countries.

In Resaca, Ga., there is a merchant, a part of whose business it is to collect the leaden bullets that are scattered over that bloody field of battle. He employs children in their collection, and has already shipped some twenty thousand pounds weight.

An upheaval of mud has occurred in Pass a l'Outre, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, forming an island with an area of about eight acres, two feet above the surface of the water. It is feared that these upheavals will seriously interfere with the jetty system.

While in this part of the world, and in Europe, the severe winter lengthened the early spring, Melbourne letters say: "With us the unusual heat of the end of January and beginning of February told terribly upon the sick. The mortality among children has been excessive, and with them, as well as with old people, numbers of deaths have been directly traceable to the high temperature."

POLITICAL.

State.

The Scranton *Republican* says a more crazy proposition than that of the *Miners' Journal* nominating Mr. Kelley as the Republican candidate for President, surely has never been made in politics.

The Easton *Express* says: "We learned incidentally yesterday, from some gentlemen who were stopping in Easton, that a strong effort will be made to have ex-Governor Bigler nominated by the Democratic convention next September as their candidate for the Gubernatorial chair now occupied by Governor Hartranft."

The Bucks county *Intelligencer* does not appear to be for "Grant all the time." It says: The Democrats are responsible for all the dust that has been raised about the third term, and their party is the only one that would really like to have General Grant renominated, as he is the best chance they see of an easy victory.

Judge Kelley is alluded to by some admiring journals as "the Centennial candidate for the Presidency." If the Judge runs next year, it will be upon the platform of the Wilkins Micawber party, the fundamental principle of which is that a promissory note ought to be paid with a due bill.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

At the meeting of the Republican Committee of Franklin county, on the 1st inst., A. M. Foltz, of Chambersburg, was elected Senatorial, and W. U. Brewer, George A. Miller and John Witherow, Representative delegates to the State Convention, instructed to support Hartranft for Governor and Strang for State Treasurer. The county convention will be held on Tuesday, 22d June.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries speak as though there was a probability of a Greeleyite being nominated for Governor in this State. We do not think that such a thing is within range of the possibilities of the future of this campaign. There may be some vain ambition struggling that way, but there is not a possibility of getting together enough Democrats in a State Convention who would have the temerity or foolhardiness to present any other than a pronounced Democrat as a candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Score the Republican voters of Lycoming county against the third-term with just the same unanimity that was displayed on that subject in the meeting of the standing committee last Saturday. There were about forty members of the committee present when the resolution condemnatory of the third term was presented, and out of this forty there was but one voice against it. This single negative was given in such a sickly manner that it was scarcely noticed. Considering the fact that there are several Government officials members of the committee, who were present when the vote was taken, the result is doubly significant.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

If the Hon. William D. Kelley is not a happy man now his nature has been changed (as well as his convictions) by his Southern fishing jaunt. While Mr. Kelley is filling so much newspaper space it would be cruel not to accord him a square or so in the *Telegraph*. We therefore take it upon ourselves to explain his present schemes, and so bear our part in making his crooked paths straight. This we propose to do by giving the real reason for his "sorrow" over his vote for the Force bill. Mr. Elisha W. Davis is now setting up the pins to oust Mr. Kelley from the seat he has held so long in Congress. The honorable Elisha is very likely to succeed in this. In that case Kelley will run as a soft-money-high-tariff-low-interest-bond-independent-Republican-Democratic-candidate for his old place; and will want the copperhead vote. *That* is what his "sorrow for his vote on the Force bill" means—and that is all it means.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The nomination of F. W. Mitchell, of Franklin, for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, by the Republican County Convention, has met with universal approval throughout the State. At the conventions held in other counties the nomination was favorably received, and we understand that sixteen counties have instructed their delegates to vote for Mr. Mitchell. Among these are several Eastern counties, while all the Western may be considered favorably disposed to his nomination. Mr. Mitchell would be a strong candidate for that position. He is a representative man of the oil region, and has for many years been prominently identified with the interests of this country. He enjoys an excellent business record, as well as an enviable reputation as a private citizen. If Mr. Mitchell receives the nomination at the State Convention, he will undoubtedly be elected, since in the oil region and the greater portion of Northwestern Pennsylvania he would run far ahead of his ticket.—*Oil City Derrick.*

We have been written to by a prominent Prohibitionist to fall in with the political temperance party, "help to work up the county again, and thus secure better results in the complete overthrow of the rum power." Not much! We "don't see it" in any shape or form—and as friends of the cause which is intended to be promoted, we say,—"*Don't do it.*"—When a majority of the people are for temperance, out and out, the existing parties will be eager enough to pass correct laws. But there is no "shortcut" through this difficulty.—It can be overcome, not by political wire pulling, but only by a persistent "pegging away" at the work of moral and political agitation—in other words, by the presentation of arguments in favor of it, and of answers to popular objections. For this work a political party is the poorest and at the same time the most expensive of all agencies that could be employed. Not half the friends of the cause can be persuaded to join such a party, and therefore the small number of votes it commands, would seem to its opponents to demonstrate its weakness. We are fully persuaded that we owe the repeal of local option to the weak show of votes made by the so-called temperance party, more than to anything else.—*Monongahela City Republican.*

On yesterday Auditor General Temple took charge of his office, and was waited on by State Treasurer Mackey, who proffered Mr. Temple any aid or assistance that he might require, while his clerks are new to their duties, and himself inexperienced. Mr. Mackey also took this occasion to invite Mr. Temple to make any demand for information, or to make any examination concerning the Treasury which the new Auditor General might deem proper and necessary. These amenities are right in themselves, and go far to relieve the politics of the State from the fuss and insolence too much in vogue with those on whom circumstances have thrust a little brief authority, and they will also show that the industrious effort made by petty politicians to arouse the suspicion that the State Treasurer has any desire to evade an examination of the affairs of his department, or that he has anything to conceal (over and above his natural contempt for a Rump committee composing nobodies), is not only groundless, but ridiculous. The instant this crew came to him to "investigate" his office the State Treasurer declined to permit them to do so, because they had no authority. The instant an officer having competent authority reassumes his office he invites him to investigate. Men intent on concealment do not act that part.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

General.

Mr. Curtis, in the current number of Harper's *Weekly*, asserts that "the shrewdest Republican politicians in Washington have no doubt that the President hopes for a third nomination."

The Chicago *Times* observes: "The trouble with Schurz is that he couldn't do obeisance to the little statesman of the White House, or appreciate the beauties of irredeemable rag money and a robbers' tariff." The trouble with Schurz was that he betrayed the trust confided to him by the Republican party, and not only helped to turn his State over to the Democratic party, but assisted in the defeat of Logan, an ex-rebel in his seat in the Senate. A passion for rag money is not admirable, but treachery is a good deal more disreputable.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

At a dinner given to General Crook, of the United States Army, in San Francisco, Senator Sargent replied to the toast, "The President of the United States." In the course of an earnest eulogy of Gen. Grant he said: "I have heard from his own lips that he desires to retire from the Presidency of the United States." He represented the President as saying: "I had no rest during the war: I had none under the succeeding Administration—only anxiety and responsibility. I have had no rest during the past six years; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes."

Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, having been interviewed in New York, tells what the Independents think, as follows: "They think that the Democratic party will get into mischief next winter with their Congress; that the sixty Confederate officers who are in the next House will, to a great extent, control that body, in which there will be a plentiful lack of competent leaders; that there will be an introduction of claims, and a movement looking to pensioning rebel soldiers, and possibly toward compensation for slaves, the whole to be backed by a tremendous inflation; that Senator Eaton's State flag will be thrown to the breeze in the 'several sovereign States, each acting for itself in its own capacity.'"

STATE NEWS.

Lebanon has fifteen churches and seven fire companies.

The citizens of Philadelphia have given two millions toward the Centennial.

Norristown will have a Centennial Tea Party on the 18th, 19th and 20th of May.

They are surveying the route for a narrow-gauge railroad from West Chester to Philadelphia.

A Pottstown butcher is said to add to his store of lucre by using wooden weights, painted black.

John A. Dachrodt, for more than half a century a resident of Easton, died on the 4th inst., at an advanced age.

Frederick E. Kelm, one of the editors of the Easton *Free Press*, died on the 4th inst., in his twenty-fourth year.

Sarah Ann Grasshopper is the name of a colored lady who did penance in the Harrisburg lock-up for alcoholism.

Three men in Reading have long beards, one thirty inches in length, one twenty-two, and the other twenty inches.

Three men were arrested in Northampton county on the 4th inst., on a charge of manufacturing counterfeit five-cent nickels.

There were nine deaths in Bangor, Lehigh county, last month. All of the deceased were women, who died of puerperal or childbed fever.

About $7,000 has been subscribed for the new Reformed and Lutheran church at Limerick, Montgomery county. The steeple will be forty feet high.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is widening its tunnels. When the work is completed more roomy passenger cars will be used.

Mrs. Jemima Morris, widow, of Morrisville, Greene county, fell dead on the 3d inst., while working at a carpet loom. She was past seventy years of age.

Only $101,000 was bid for Edwin Forrest's late residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday; and this being far beneath its value, the property was withdrawn.

Alf. Boyd and Nick Myers, two negroes convicted of committing a rape upon the person of Minnie Giesen, a German girl, at Franklin, are awaiting sentence.

The Dauphin county court last week tried fifty-one persons and convicted forty-one—ten of larceny, seven of assault and battery and of keeping houses of ill-fame.

The Baptist Sunday School Convention and Institute for Pennsylvania was held in the Baptist church of Norristown, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th insts.

Daniel Baugher, Esq., of Hydetown, Crawford county, while out hunting the other day, caught a young woodchuck which had three perfectly formed heads on its body.

Henry Fisher, of Phœnixville, within three months buried his father, his child, his wife, and on Wednesday last died himself, leaving a boy of four and a girl of eight years.

The assignees of the Enterprise Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have now paid altogether sixty-five per cent. in dividends on the liabilities of that corporation, under the awards of the auditor.

A Scranton police officer has been arrested on the charge of cruelly beating a prisoner, knocking him down, dragging him along the street, and otherwise maltreating him. The man was drunk.

Carrie, aged four years, daughter of Charles Metzar, of Easton, while playing with her mother's "old switch" of false hair, set the hair on fire, her clothes caught and she was burned to death. Her mother, in trying to save her, was badly burned.

Mr. David Bender, in the employ of Dr. David Elliot, of East Hanover township, Lebanon county, had one of his eyes gorged out by a cow, recently. He was in the act of putting her in the stable when she raised her head toward the rack to get hay, struck the point of a horn in his eye and destroyed it.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: A report is published, in a special dispatch from Philadelphia to the New York *Times*, that the Reading Coal and Iron Company is about to dispose of its franchises and privileges to individual operators. Upon inquiry in the proper quarter we learn that there is not a word of truth in the report.

The Chambersburg *Gazette*, No. 25, 1784, contained the following advertisement:

TO BE SOLD.—To the highest bidders, on Monday the 14th day of April next, all the personal estate of Henry Pawling deceased, consisting of a number of slaves and servants of both sexes, men, women, boys and girls, accustomed to all manner of farming and house work. A good stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs &c., several wagons, farming utensils and all the house furniture. All the lands of said estate will be rented or let out on shares, as may be agreed on.

SARAH PAWLING,
Administratrix.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: We have conversed with several farmers in Fayette county in regard to the crops, and they are of the opinion that the wheat is not so badly injured as they at first apprehended. The late rains have brought it forward, and the fields are losing they yellow appearance of ten days ago, and look quite green. Apples, cherries and peaches are generally conceded to be killed, but plums and grapes have not been injured much.

A farmer correspondent writing from Holbrook, this county, says that notwithstanding the gloomy faces carried by the farmers, on account of the fear of great injury being done to the wheat crop by the recent severe cold spell, he thinks the injury is not so great as apprehended by many, and that there will be a tolerable crop of wheat harvested the coming summer, if it sustains no further damage between now and harvest time.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says "South Carolina can contribute a relic of royalty to centennial exhibitions in the mace used by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on great occasions. It attracted a good deal of notice at the inauguration of Governor Chamberlain, when it was first used since reconstruction. In 'Drayton's Memoirs' a note thus speaks of it: 'This mace is now the only remnant of official royalty among us. Lord William Campbell would have taken it with him when he took the great seal of the province, but it was fortunately beyond his control. It is made of silver, gilded over with gold, and is said to have cost over two hundred guineas. It is about four feet long, and of considerable weight; being surmounted with the crown and great seal of England, around the verge of which are the two faces of the provincial seal of South Carolina highly engrossed, and other ornamental devices. The mace was mislaid for many years, but was discovered in one of the banks at Philadelphia, where it had been lodged for safe keeping, and is now in the Secretary's office at Columbia, in South Carolina.'"

What the Nervous Require

What the nervous require more than anything else is invigoration. Sedatives alone will not cure nervousness. The reason that the nerves are so susceptible is that they are weak. Compensate for this deficiency of strength, and over-acute nervous sensibility disappears. The most rational, wholesome, and agreeable tonic is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Medical men recommend its use for the cure of general debility, knowing it to possess strengthening properties of the highest order, and at the same time to be a means of reforming those lowly irregularities which induce nervousness and loss of vigor. It is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, whether nervous or bilious, and is powerfully conservative of a regular habit of body. As it is notorious that those who are afflicted with weak nerves, biliousness or constipation, are peculiarly liable to the influence of malaria, it is invaluable to such persons on account of its preventive efficacy. It endows the body with health, and the mind with cheerfulness.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Jan. 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 Per cent. compiled from the first and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Vice President.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, Graham Bro's, Robt. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
is very large. The necktires are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the best from our Establishment are "expressed" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lappels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

WM. D. ROGERS.....JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
BUILDERS OF THE STANDARD

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

Bearing their name, announce the completion of a full line of each style, in the newest designs, all the exclusive production of their CELEBRATED FACTORY AT THIRTEENTH AND PARRISH STREETS, (lately Gco. Watson & Co.'s).

SIDE BAR WAGONS,

In all weights, with the simplest and most complete improvement, making them as durable and as easy as an elliptic spring.
Correspondence promptly answered.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
1009 AND 1011 CHESTNUT ST.
MWF

For Sale.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

F C. COLEMAN & SON.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS SILKS,
Ready-Made Dresses, Suits, &c.
NEW SACQUES,
JACKETS, SHAWLS, &c.,
The Largest and Most Attractive Stock and the Lowest Prices we have Offered this Season.

Black and Colored Dress Silks,

REMARKABLE BARGAINS.

Superior Black Dress Silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75, $2 00, $2 25, $2 50, and upward to $4 00 per yard; also splendid quality of Plain Colored Silks in all desirable shades at $1 50 (well worth $2 00) both admitted by best judges to be unsurpassed for good value in this or any other city in the Union.

At 10c., New Striped Linen Hernania Suitings.
At 10c and 12½c. Wash Poplins, desirable colors.
At 25c, New Mohair Diagonals, worth 37½c.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in great variety.
At 25c, Alpacas, all colors.
New Serges, Twills, Poplins, &c.
New Fine Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible and Illuminated Plaids.

Decided Bargains in

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,

At 25c, 37½c, 50c, 62½c and 75c.

All-Wool Black Cashmeres,

At 62½c, 75c, 87½c, $1 00 and upward, Unsurpassed Bargains.

BARGAINS IN

Black Grenadines and Hernanias.

Elegant New Cashmere and Silk Sacques Just Opened.

Strictly but One

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
APRIL 1, 1875.
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NEW SPRING PATTERNS,
Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

The Best Styles,
Choic

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 6, 1875.

The local money market is quiet and there are no changes either in the supply of money or in the rates of discount to report. The sales of local stocks are limited and at quotations unusually low at this season of the year.

The latest mail reports of sales on the Philadelphia Stock Board give the following sales of local stocks and bonds: City of Pittsburgh 7s 102; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s 90 bid; Eastern extension 7s 83 asked; Income 7s 52, sales; Pan Handle 7s 76½ bid; Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company 8½ asked.

—In that city the interest in the Centennial celebration has been confined chiefly to the industrial classes, yet the bearing of the Exposition, with its influence to finances, is becoming apparent. There are evidences springing up everywhere of the activity incident upon the proper celebration of 1876, and it is beyond question that the event will give a very important impetus to trade throughout the whole country.

Philadelphians reason thus: "That during next year at least a quarter of a million of people will visit our shores from foreign countries, and these would disburse during their stay in this country at least $50,000,000, allowing only $200 for each person. Add to this the fact that our own countrymen who would otherwise take their families to Europe, will certainly be tempted to remain on this side of the Atlantic, it would, in all, be a gain to this country of at least sixty millions of dollars in gold, and the increased trade incident upon this addition to our national wealth will probably make the year 1876 the most active and eventful year in our history. Foreign capitalists will be here to investigate our railroad and other corporations, and personally ascertain their intrinsic worth, and we have no hesitation in predicting a very large influx of capital from abroad in consequence."

—Some time since we referred to a decision of one of the New York city courts, in the case of a raised check. The facts, as we recall them, were about as follows: The Exchange bank of Buffalo issued a draft for $27 on White & Co., New York. The draft was sent to Baltimore and there raised to $2,750, and was remitted to Baldwin & Co., of New York, who deposited it in the Continental National. By that bank it was presented to White & Co. sent their customary account to their Buffalo correspondent and the fraud was discovered, but not, however, until October 5, the money had of course been paid meanwhile and was beyond recall, the only question remaining being upon whom should the loss fall. White & Co., being unable to look for the difference either to their correspondent or to their own bank, by whom the draft was paid upon their acceptance and order, sued the Continental bank, which was only a collecting agent in the matter.

The court affirmed judgment for the defendants, the Continental bank, lying down as a rule that "where one, by his act of omission, induces another to part with his property beyond the power of reclamation, he is estopped from showing, as between such an one and himself, that such action on his part was the result of ignorance or of fraud practiced upon him. At the two innocent parties he is the one that must bear the loss."

Commenting on the above the *Financier* says:

"This is intelligible and just, but we fail to see upon what ground the court, according to the report, held that this case is distinguishable from cases in which the certification of bank checks is involved. To us the two cases are identical. The drawee who accepts a raised draf. does precisely what the bank does which certifies a raised check; it warrants on the paper correct and makes it his own obligation by covenanting to pay it. If the acceptor promises to pay presented there has been no fraud, the bank does no more, and we cannot see how the case is interesting would have been changed had the drawee and plaintiff been an incorporated bank. The Court of Appeals has decided, on the contrary, that certification does not warrant the face of a check; but how that decision falls to make a distinction of the loss in this case from the plaintiff to the defendant we are unable to see, although disapproving the decision itself."

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, }
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, }
NEW YORK, May 5, 1875. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The market generally continues dull. Of the leading stocks, Western Union has been the most active and has given the key note to speculation in the different specialties. First prices were generally at the highest and lowest closing rates of yesterday, and indications pointed toward higher quotations and a more active market. This condition was, however, but temporary and prices soon fell off in the absence of outside orders to buy, and as it is in a "broker's market."

Although dull, the market remained comparatively steady until Monday, the second day when it became decidedly heavy under a pressure of stocks most of which were evidently for short account.

The market is very sensitive and easily influenced even by merest rumor. A disposition to sell stocks was created by the assertion that Mr. Gould intends joining the excursion party of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad directors next week; his prospective absence from the street being considered favorable to lower prices for stocks which he is now holding, as advantage of his absence may be taken to rail them. For our own part we do not share in this anxiety, satisfied that whether Mr. Gould remains at home or not, he will undoubtedly take care of his stocks.

The prevailing dullness, nevertheless, causes many to be impatient, and to throw over even their stocks in hopes of taking them back at a profit, as also to save interest.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 6, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
5-20's, 1862	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5-20's, 1864	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
5-20's, 1867	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
5-20's, 1868	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
10-40's	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10-40's, coupons	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
Currency 6's	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
New 5 per cents	115¾	116¼	116¼	115¾	115¾	115¾
Western Union Tel	79	79¼	79¼	79	79	79
Quicksilver	17	17	17	17	17	17
Quicksilver, pref	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34	34
Adams Express	102	102	102	102	102	102
Wells-Fargo Express	94	94	94	94	94	94½
American Express	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
United States Express	54	54	54	54	54	54
New York Central	105	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	20	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Northw'n	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do preferred	53	53	53	53	53	53
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
St. Paul, common	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash, common	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Terre Haute	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Harlem	134	134	134	134	134	134
Hannibal & St. Jos	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Atl'tic & Pac pr'f'd	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Iron Mountain	21	21	21	21	21	21
C., C. & I. C	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee, old	77	77	77	77	77	77
Tennessee, new	71	71	71	71	71	71
South Carolinas, Act'l	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
South Carolinas, July	25	25	25	25	25	25
Missouri 6's	101	101	101	101	101	101

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51¾	
Reading, sales	55	
United Co's. of N. Jersey		139
Oil Creek, sales	97¼	
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Allegheny Valley	96	97¼
Central Transportation	46	50
Empire Transportation		53
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b.	76½	78

[By Associated Press.]

Gold closed at 115¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Money easy at 2½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

STERLING

Strong, opening at 115¾ and closing at 115¾. Borrowing rates 1, 3 and 1 64 per cent. Before the close loans were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $561,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Customs receipts $222,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds quiet. State bonds dull. The stock market was depressed early in the day by European advices of a small panic in Paris by realizations and by heavy shipments of specie. Prices fell off, under a pretty active selling movement, of from ½@1 per cent. There was a much better feeling in the afternoon, and at the close of business prices were up from ⅛@¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Pacific Mail rose from 33¾ to 34. Western Union from 78¾ to 79¾. Rock Island from 104 to 104¾. Harlem from 134 to 134½, and L. ke Shore from 70¾ to 70¾. Union Pacific was the leading feature and advanced from 58½ to 76, closing at the highest point. Missouri Pacific rose to 54 and Atlantic and Pacific preferred to 16¾. New Jersey Central was exceptionally weak in late dealings and declined from 111 to 103½, with final sales at 109¾. The depression in this stock was caused by the revival of the rumor of the purchase of the New Jersey Southern Railroad by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Erie declined to 20¾ on the loss of a bridge, and afterward recovered to 20. Missouri, Kansas and Texas were more active than of late and rose to 10¾ bid at one time without sales, but afterward sold at 9. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern common stock has been active in dealings at the Stock Exchange and to-day sold at 9½@9¾. Transactions aggregated 61,000 shares, of 600 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore and 34,600 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	67¾	Do preferred	35¼
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	12¾
Quicksilver	17	Do preferred	26
Adams Express	102¼	Fort Wayne	98
Wells-Fargo Ex	91¾	Terre Haute	7
American Express	64	Do preferred	15
U. S. Express	53	Chicago & Alton	105
Pacific Mail	43¾	Do preferred	110
New York Central	104¾	Ill. Central	93
Erie	20	Cley. Col. & Cin	59¼
Do preferred	49	Dayton & Mich	20
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	70¾
Do preferred	131	Panama	199
Mich. Central	89	Illinois Central	93¼
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24
Northwestern	41¾	Union Pacific st'k	76¾
Do preferred	53	Central Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	104¾	Union Pacific bds	91½
N. J. Central	109	Del. & Lack	103
St. Paul	30¾	Bankers' Bills	108
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾	5-20's, 1868	123¼
5-20's, 1864	117¾	10-40's	116⅛
5-20's, 1865	117¾	New 5's	116¼
5-20's, 1865, new	121⅝	Currency 6's	125¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	101	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	71	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	71	N. Carolina, new	10
Virginia, new	33		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, May 6, 1875. }

The favorable weather which continued throughout the day, inspired considerable life into that trade dependent on the country demand, and a fair movement of merchandise was generally reported. With the exception of a slight advance in oats, there was nothing particularly new to note in the way of values.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,740	Apples, bbls	159
Cheese, bxs	60	Corn, bush	3,300
Wheat, bush	1,080	Barley, bush	2,900
Oats, bush	7,120	Butter, pkgs	57
Potatoes, bush	4,880	Bacon, pcs	2,500
Hay, bales	290	Bacon, tcs	474

The quotations in the following reports are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a rather quiet market to-day, in grain circles, at steady prices and a firmer and somewhat advanced feeling in oats. Wheat is quiet with nominal quotations as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white at $1 35@1 40 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 32@1 33; amber do $1 29@1 30. Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 25@1 28. Corn is coming in more freely, the receipts yesterday being 3,300 bushels. The market is steady and transactions were moderately active but with a shade easier tone. We quote shelled at 86@86c for yellow; 85@86c for high mixed; 83@84c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 80@85c for prime yellow; 82@83c for mixed. Oats are firm with a light supply. For prime white this morning 52c per bushel was asked, and 72c freely offered, with sales at 72½c. We quote at 72@73c for white; 70@71c for mixed. Rye is in less demand but steady at $1 17@1 20 per bushel. Barley is wholly nominal. Jobbing prices rule 2@3c above our quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues firm and very active. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $7 00@8 25; Minnesota $8 25@8 50; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 25@5 75; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen or in packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $4 50@5 00.

HAY—There is a fair market with a firm feeling. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $19 00@20 00; mixed prairie $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $18@20 00. Loose hay is selling at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is an active market with a firm feeling at steady prices. Bran is firm at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt.; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt.; mixed feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt.; chop-feed $1 65@1 75 ₱ cwt.; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—There is little doing. We quote at $1 21 ₱ bushel for Western. Pittsburgh malt is quoted at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is steady; choice apples are still in active demand, while there is no inquiry for low grades. We quote at $2 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades are in little request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a quiet market, and prices are easy. We quote at 5@5½c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy are quoted at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel; choice do $1 80@1 85; fair to good $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—There is still a fair demand for choice new rolls, but the approach of warm weather makes the market easier. New dairy still edged is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb, with some sales up to 33c. Choice new rolls at 27@30c ₱ lb; lower grades are over-abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 18@22c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 34@35c ₱ lb in small lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The demand is more in demand and a firm in price, though not quotably changed. We quote at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen, 17½@18c; Western 16@17c ₱ lb; Limburger dull at 12@14c. New cheese continues in little request and dull at a range of 6@14c, as to quality.

EGGS—At 13@18c per dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—In the market rules at $4 25 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 85@90c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2 ₱ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in cans, in sets of two gallons each, at $1 40@1 45 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95@98c.

POTATOES—There is a moderately active trade with prices unchanged. Prices are shown nearly at $1 ₱ bush for peachblows from store; Peerless at $1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 95@98c ₱ bushel. Sales on track at Depot Yard at $1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; blackberries are easy at 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are selling at 20@20½c ₱ lb; raspberries at 20@21c ₱ lb; huckleberries at 9@10c ₱ lb; currants in demand at $8 00@8 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

WOOL—There is a fair demand and prices steady at 29 ₱ bushel. Onions dull at $3 20@3 50 ₱ barrel.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active and satisfactory movement in the market, ruling fine at generally firm prices. Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, furnish us with the second list of prices current for the wholesale and jobbing trade:

Acids.		*Carb*—	
Acetic ₱ lb	12 @ 18	Soda ₱ lb	6 @ 8
Benzoic	70 @ 75	Manna ₱ lb	75 @ 80
Oxalic	20 @ 24	Nut No 1, ₱ lb	13 @ 14
Sulphuric	2 @ 3	Nut No 2, ₱ lb	11 @ 12
Tartaric	60 @ 65	Anise	3 50 @ 4 00
Muriatic, gal	2 @ 3	Bergamont	8 @ 10
Alcohol.		Castor	18 @ 22
Pure	95 @ 98	Cinnamon	75 @ 80
Second	85 @ 90	Cloves	3 75 @ 4 00
Am Carb	25 @ 35	Codliv, gal	1 00 @ 2 25
Aqua, ₱ lb	10 @ 12	Croton	2 00 @ 2 25
Amonia	50 @ 60	Linseed, gal	80 @ 85
Ashes.		Lemon, ₱ lb	3 00 @ 3 50
Soda	4 @ 5	Linseed, bbl	85 @ 85
Pot Can	5 @ 6	Neatsfoot	1 00 @ 1 25
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		Peppermint	3 00 @ 3 50
Cassia	25 @ 38	Pitnis, doz	2 25 @ 3 50
Cinch Calis	20 @ 25	Origan	1 00 @ 1 20
" pale, ₱	70 @ 80	Pepper't, ₱	60 @ 70
" yellow	50 @ 60	Peppermint	1 00 @ 1 25
Black Leaf.		Sassafras	80 @ 90
American	8 @ 10	Tanner, gal	45 @ 50
East Ind	11 @ 12	Turpentine, gal	55 @ 60
German	5 @ 8	Whale, gal	85 @ 90
Jamaica	12 @ 14	Wint'r Strain	1 75 @ 2 00
Blue vitr	12 @ 14	Opium ₱ lb	9 00 @ 9 50
Bicarb	10 @ 12	Phos, bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Brim red	4 @ 5	Phos, ₱ lb	75 @ 80
Brim pul	4 @ 5	Rhubarb	75 @ 1 00
Caomel	1 30 @ 1 38	Chlorate	34 @ 40
Carb Mag	18 @ 20	Iodine, bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Camp ref, ₱	22 @ 25	Potty	4 @ 5
Cantharides	1 90 @ 2 00	Prussiate, yel	25 @ 30
Cham Ger	60 @ 60	Rosin	bbl 4 50 @ 5 00
Borax	12 @ 14	*Root.*	
Chlorof ₱ lb	1 20 @ 1 60	Gentian	8 @ 12
Cloves	25 @ 35	Ginger, Af	7 @ 8
Cochineal	50 @ 55	" Jamcab	18 @ 20
Copperas	5 @ 6	Ipec pow	3 @ 3 50
Cream tar	35 @ 40	Jalap pow	75 @ 80
Cr'm Tar	48 @ 52	Liquorice	20 @ 24
Cubebs	12 @ 15	Orris, ₱ lb	30 @ 35
Cudbear	25 @ 30	Sars Hon	50 @ 60
Epsom	3 @ 4	Senega	1 60 @ 1 80
Ether Sul	60 @ 70	Valer Eagl	35 @ 40
Fl'r Sul	3 @ 4	Virginia	30 @ 35
Ext Logw	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammon	14 @ 16
Ext Cala	25 @ 30	Epsom	3 @ 4
" Italian	25 @ 30	Soda	2½ @ 3½
" Sicily	25 @ 30	*Seed.*	
Fruits	20 @ 25	Canary	5 @ 10
Galls Aleph	25 @ 25	Hemp	5 @ 7½
" Gum		Cardamom, ₱	1 80 @ 2 00
Arabic stuck	18 @ 25	Mustard	8 @ 10
" Wallach	15 @ 20	Scama Al, ₱	12 @ 22
Myrrh Tuck	35 @ 45	" E'n, ₱	17 @ 22
Sellac	45 @ 50	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rab	50 @ 55	Bi Carb	3½@3½ 6¾
" Flake	70 @ 80	Bi Carb	3½@3½ 6¾
Hoffm's Ab	50 @ 55	" Cast wh	18 @ 20
Indigo Mad	90 @ 1 00	Tartar Emet	45 @ 50
" Synthetic	30 @ 35	Tartp sepal	44 @ 50
Iodine cr'd	5 @ 5 50	Vanilla	
Junip Berb	7 @ 9	Copal	gal 1 25 @ 2 00
Logwood ₱	2 @ 3	Damar	gal 1 00 @ 1 25
Mace	1 45 @ 1 50	Damar, gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder	12 @ 15	Ven Red	₱ 2½@3 4
Mag cal	35 @ 40		

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Are moving freely at good prices. The following are the chief rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₱ case $7 50
Less quantity	₱ case 8 00
Greenwich, 100 cases	₱ case 4 75
Less quantity	₱ case 5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case 8 00
Less quantity	₱ case 9 00
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb 4½@5 c
Less quantity	₱ lb 5c
Sal soda—50 kegs	₱ lb 2½@2½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2½c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb 2½@2½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 2½c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ lb 6½@7 c
Less quantity	₱ lb 7c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb 1½@1½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 1½c
Prussiate—10 bbls	₱ lb 6½@6½c
Less quantity	₱ lb 6½c
Sulphuric acid	₱ lb 2½@2½c
Nitric acid	₱ lb 6½@6½c
Muriatic calcium	₱ lb 1½@1½c
Pure alumina	₱ lb 6½@6½c
Lump alum	₱ lb 3½@3½c
Terms, cash in 30 days.	

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a good trade, at generally firm rates. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil.....9½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil.....10 "
Fancy brands from.....8 @ 9 c
Pure lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs.....10 @ 11 c
Orange mineral.....14 @ 14½c
Pure red lead.....13 @ 13½c
Painters' red lead.....9 @ 10 c
Litharge.....9 @ 10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil.....11 c
Vitrific Montagnie Co.'s white zinc.....15 @ 16 c
Bloe paint, ground in oil.....8 @ 11 c
Putty, in bbls.....3½@3½ c
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gall, in barrel lots.....44 @ 45 c

ASHES—Market quiet with a medium trade. Soda ashes, refined, in bbls, 6@6½ cwt. for high test; common $2 25@3 50 ₱ black test $5 00; arsenic $6 00; potash $7 50@8 00; pearl ash $8 00@8 50; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $6 50; fluor spar $2 50.

Petroleum.

MAY 7.—There was a quiet and rather dull market yesterday, crude being still weak at the decline previously noted, while refined declined 25@25c here and in the East. The falling off in demand, and the depressing influence of all points in the petroleum trade seem likely to bring prices down into nearly the position they occupied last year during the summer and autumn.

CRUDE—We quote United, at wells, at 21 2-3@ 1 22½; outside lines at 15; immediate shipment at 1 45. The transactions are liberal, being 27,000 bbls on spot, 12,000 different and 2,100 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—There have been some sales at lower prices here, and the market underwent a marked decline in the East. We quote standard white on the Connellsville railroad track at 16½@16¾c. New York delivery rules at 18½@ 18¾c for spot and prompt delivery. Philadelphia—12¾@13c for prompt delivery. Baltimore delivery 25@50c less.

OIL BARRELS—Are dull and weak at $1 25@ 1 30 for oil; $1 45@1 50 for country.

[By Associated Press.]

The Oil Regions.

OIL CITY, May 5.

The crude petroleum markets of the region to-day suffered another decline, owing to the increased quantity of offerings. United at the wells opened at $1 25, fell to $1 20, reacted to $1 23¾ and closed at $1 20. Shipment oil also ruled weak, declining off 1¼ cents, and sales were effected from $1 47½ down to $1 45 at the close. The amount of oil which changed hands was considerably greater than has been the case during the week, and there were also some transactions in futures. B. O., first six, was quoted at $1 40, and a call for 10,000 barrels for six was sold for one hundred dollars a thousand at $1 41. The following were the closing quotations at 9 P. M.: United, at wells, $1 20@1 20½; Pennsylvania Central, 1 17½; Pennsylvania Trans. Co., river division, at the wells, $1 15@ 1 17½; immediate shipment, river delivered, $1 45@1 47½; Lake, at the wells, $1 15@1 17½; Keller, at the wells, $1 15@17½; Oil City, $1 4@5 1 47½; Lower creek, $1 45@1 47½; Upper creek, $1 45@1 47½. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells.....$1 25
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 23½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 22½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 21½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 21
2,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 20½
1,000 bbls, United, at wells.....1 20½
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....1 18¾
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells.....1 15
1,000 bbls, Penn. Transportation, river delivery.....1 15
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 47½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 47½
5,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 46½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 46½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 45
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 45
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment.....1 45
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 45
300 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 45
300 bbls, Upper creek, spot.....1 45
500 bbls, Upper creek, spot.....1 45

[By Western Union Telegraph]

NEW YORK, May 6, closing 5.—There were concession in prices of fully 5c on refined today, and some few lots were taken by shippers. Crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾c on the spot; do in shipping order 6¾c. Refined—The sales are 6,000 barrels for prompt delivery at 12½c; 12,000 barrels up to May 20th at 13c; cases are quoted at 19@19½c; naptha at 9½c. For Philadelphia delivery, refined is quoted at 12¾@13c. At Baltimore 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Market quiet; standard white 13c; crude 6c; cases 18c; sales none and tuture none.

TITUSVILLE, May 6.—Market dull and quiet at $1 42¾@1 45.

OIL CITY, May 6.—Market quiet but firm at $1 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 6.—Market quiet at $1 40.

ROUSEVILLE, May 5.—Market weak at $1 42½. TIDIOUTE, May 6.—Market weak and lower; sales yesterday at $1 15 at wells.

PARKERS, May 6.—Market nominal at $1 20 for United; shipment $1 45 with no disposition to operate.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stewart	J B Tidiord & Co	351
Stewart	Witthoff, M & Co	55
Total		406

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKelvey	Eagle O W	240
J Hovey	Sunbeam O W	154
G M Robinson	Virginia O W	15
J S Craig	Radiant O W	80
Total		628

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
THURSDAY, May 6, 1875. }

In our general review of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday evening May 5, we stated dullness and inertness were its ruling features. It was a fact patent to all that there was no disposition by buyers to admit concessions that owners of stock could not possibly submit to. It was thought a better understanding between buyers and sellers would be reached this morning, and that matters would brighten up and lively times succeed the season's dullness. This was to a certain extent the case. The volume of sales was considerably augmented, though prices showed little if any change from those given in our report of yesterday. Cattle were scarce and in fair demand at good prices. The upward movemen in the sheep and hog market noted in our last report has not dropped off. Hogs are dull sale, and are much better, except for certain specialties. The through shipments were quite heavy, and although the run was large, the number offered for sale were not far in excess of the demands of the trade. Sheep are dull but few wool d sheep now coming, raisers preferring to secure the clips are sending them to market. It is thought that owing to the fact that farmers will be busy for a few weeks to come, that but few stock will be offered. Should this prove to be the case, the prices may take an upward turn. Should such be the case, we shall make a note of it.

The Market.

Following are the rates current in the stock market this day:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs, clipped	$5 50@5 60
Prime 1,250 to 1,300	5 00@5 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200	4 50@4 75
Fair 1,000 to 1,100	3 90@4 25
Common 900 to 1,000	3 50@3 75
Bulls	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

Extra Philadelphias	$5 50@5 60
Mixed	5 00@5 25
Yorkers	4 75@5 00
Roughs and inferior	3 50@4 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 75 to 100 lbs, clipped	$5 40@5 60
Good, 85 to 90 lbs, clipped	5 00@5 25
Fair, 75 to 85 lbs, clipped	4 50@4 75
Scalawags, per head	1 50@2 00

[By Associated Press.]

New York.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Beeves—Receipts 650 head, making 2,850 head for three days, against 3,220 head for the same three days last week. Market quiet but moderately firm at unchanged prices ranging from $10 75@13 25, with good Illinois steers, 1,474 lbs average, nearly selling at $12 00@12 25, and fat still-fed Texans, 16 cwt, at 12@12½.

Sheep—Receipts 2,950, making 5,490 head for three days, against 5,350 head for the same time last week. Prices a shade higher, market closes firm at $5 00@6 00 for very poor to fancy muchen sheep, and $9 12½@12¼ for or culmary to extra shorn.

Swine—Receipts 5,490 head, making 13,950 head for three days, against 13,000 head for the same time last week. None offered alive. City dressed 25c lower; closed dull at $7 62½@7 75 for heavy.

BUFFALO, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts 153 head; total for the week 8,375 head. Market firm but low at opening prices of the week. Sales 800 head.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,600 head; total for the week 10,000 head. Market active and firm and feeling better; prices about the opening quotations of the week. Sales 2,200 head.

Hogs—Receipts 2,500 head; total for the week 11,200 head. Market opened moderately active, sales 1,200 head. Ten cars in yards remaining to sale. Majority heavy hogs; Yorkers $7 25@ 7 62½; heavy hogs $8 00.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head. There was a fair demand and prices were steady but rather weak. Sales at $4 00@5 00 for butchers' $4 00@5 30; shipping steers $4 50@ 6 50; sales of choice at $6 00@6 50. Shipments 2,400 head.

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head. Under heavy receipts prices declined 5@10c. There was little trading at the decline and closing weak; sales chiefly at $7 25@7 70; common to good $7 30@7 60; prices nearly under orders. Shipments 6,000 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000 head. Market quiet and prices unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Hogs lower; shippers $4 45@ 4 75; butchers' $4 50@4 80; receipts 5,000; shipments 3,200. Cattle active; sales of good native butchers' at $5 00@5 50; choice to extra $5 60@6 00; mixed stock $3 75@5 10; light Texans $3 25@ 3 75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Hogs dull; common $4 50@4 75;

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 6, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.774	45	84	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M.	29.886	56	34	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.898	49	57	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.818 Highest thermom. 57
Mean thermometer... 50 Lowest thermom. 44

Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank.

On Monday the stockholders of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank, South Side, elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Thomas B. Atterbury, John Adams, Daniel Wenke, J. H. Sweet, John C. McCutcheon, John Phillips, B. F. Collins, John Kerling, F. Bazmeyer, H. M. Rolfe, Edward Hogan, John Gallagher, John Stoffl. Subsequently the directors chose Thomas B. Atterbury, Esq., President and H. Stamm, Cashier.

Matrimonial.

Miss Mame McCullough, daughter of John McCullough, Esq., merchant of this city, was, on Wednesday evening, united in marriage with Mr. D. W. Keys, of Chicago. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 250 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city, by Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D. D., in the presence of a large number of friends. We tender our congratulations to the happy couple. They left for Chicago, their future residence, on Thursday morning.

Suit for Damages.

Annie Chalfant, through her counsel, Messrs. Bayne and Magee, yesterday filed the papers in a suit against the city of Pittsburgh for damages for personal injuries. The plaintiff alleges that on the 7th of October, 1874, she fell into an excavation on Bedford avenue, which the city had dug, and had neglected to cover, causing injuries from which she can never entirely recover. Damages in the sum of five thousand dollars are claimed.

Co-Partnership Trouble.

John Williams, through his counsel, Messrs. Brown and Lambie, yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against O. H. P. Williams, the object of the bill being to secure a dissolution of a co-partnership existing between the two parties, and formed for the purpose of carrying on the saw mill, lumber and building business. The complainant sets forth that the defendant has all the books, papers and accounts of the firm, together with the stock on hand and all other assets, and that he is refusing to allow any of the selling the lumber and collecting the money due the firm for the purpose of converting it to his own use; that he has sold a part of the real estate of the firm, without the consent of the complainant, for $27,282, and has received $22,693 of the purchase money; that the defendant refuses to permit the complainant to examine the books of the firm, or to have a settlement or account, nor pay him his share of the firm moneys, nor his share of the proceeds of the land sold. The complainant asks that the co-partnership be dissolved, and that the defendant be restrained from selling the property of the firm, and that a receiver may be appointed.

Death of Rody Patterson, Esq.

Rody Patterson, Esq., an old and well known citizen of the county, died suddenly, at his residence on Chartiers creek, at six o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of New York State having been born on the Hudson river, in February, 1805. He came to Pittsburgh when young, and grew to manhood and spent his life here in active business. He was a man of strong will and untiring energy, and calculated to succeed in almost any undertaking. He was for many years engaged in the livery business, and enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. He was an old time Democrat and always stood by the fortunes of that party, which, together with his prominence as a businessman, led to his nomination for the office of Sheriff, in 1855. He was elected and served for three years, and had not since been before the public as a candidate. For many years he resided on his farm, at Charties creek, on the Steubenville pike, about five miles from this city. He was in ordinary health on Wednesday, and drove to the city in the morning, returning as usual in the evening. Soon after getting home he was taken suddenly ill, and sank rapidly during the night, expiring at three o'clock. His disease is said to have been paralysis of the heart. Mr. Patterson was of a kindly, genial disposition, and hence had many warm friends. He leaves a number of children and a large circle of relatives to mourn his demise.

The Industrial Exposition.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice, by your paper this morning, that the managers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute have selected Hamilton Hall as the place to hold the exhibition, and will soon put up a name down as a member, on the representation that the exhibition would be held in a central location, and made a museum of the manufactures of Pittsburgh and vicinity. I would like to know what inducements, influences, reasons, inducements, &c., for putting it out at Hamilton Hall? Have the Board of Managers been out there? Do they know what they say when they speak of the building being suitable for the purposes of the exhibition? And if they have seen it, how can they expect to make an exhibition of the manufactures and industries of Pittsburgh and vicinity would really be? I only ask for information, and hope the Board of Managers have not irrevocably put themselves in a position to be the laughing stock of this community, and also of every intelligent visitor and stranger who may come to the exhibition, as they certainly will if they have finally adopted Hamilton Hall—a place that has not a pleasant smell in the nostrils of our citizens, on account of its past history, to say the least of it. And as to its accessability, if the managers have no private car to grind in Hamilton Hall—leaving out all advantages to the business of the city, or accommodation to the majority of business people—as well take it to Greensburg at once? Let us hear from you, gentlemen, the whys and wherefores.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

The New Competing Line West.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have noticed, at sundry times, articles in the COMMERCIAL on the question of a new route from this city to the West. There is no city of any importance between the Allegheny mountains and the Mississippi river, except Pittsburgh, but what has competing railroad lines of railways. This city has been and continues to be under the control of one combination of railroad officials, and no tariff of freights has been issued and published for years but what Pittsburgh has been discriminated against, even to the tariff for live stock. The published rates a few days ago says the car price from Chicago to East Liberty is $45, and the price charged from East Liberty to New York is $40. In the same time it costs $40 from Chicago to New York, thus discriminating against Pittsburgh dealers. The commercial and manufacturing interests of these cities cannot successfully compete with other cities unless this discrimination is stopped; and the only sure way of doing so is to have rival and competing lines which can be had. Fortunately the Baltimore and Ohio company is about to enter into any combination with the company controlling Pittsburgh commerce, and build a new road running east from Chicago into Central Ohio, almost an air line for Pittsburgh, and from the eastern terminus of this new road a most favorable line can be had to Pittsburgh with less distance, less grade and enervature than the Fort Wayne road, and can be run in less time and more safety, passing through a densely populated country the whole way, and in a fine state of agriculture. The route has been surveyed and its importance understood. I have been familiar with the construction and use of the Fort Wayne road from its commencement; I have also been over the entire line from Pittsburgh to Chicago, by the proposed line for the Baltimore and Ohio road, and hence know the merits of both. If the commercial and manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh do not understand their duty, and what they will be largely compensated in doing, and join the Baltimore and Ohio road in building this new line from here, direct West, to the present termini of their Chicago road, they will be in direct communication with Chicago on a line that no one can excel, crossing lines already built to Cleveland, Toledo, and lower down will also cross Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and all the other cities south and West; thus embracing not only the West and Northwest, but the South west, by lines entirely independent and from under the control of the present monopoly controlling the freights of Pittsburgh manufacturers.

It is an important subject for Pittsburgh to reflect upon speedily, and why not call a meeting for unity of action and adopt measures for a conference with the Baltimore and Ohio Company?

PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1875. BUCKEYE.

The Industrial Institute.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent "L" seems very positive as to the effect upon the exposition of accepting the offer of Hamilton Hall as the location. Allow me, in a perfectly dispassionate manner to at least state how the Board came to locate where it did. The subject has been before the Board for more than a month, and under anxious consideration, during that time. Whatever Hamilton Hall may have been, all we were called upon to consider was, "does it, all things taken into account, best *subserve our purposes?*" Eleven of the thirteen members of the Board were present, and all acted. I am perfectly satisfied from the convictions of duty. The Fulton avenue Market House property was rejected because too small. It is 260x240 feet, and the list of property belonging to Lyon, Shorb & Co. We need at least 100,000 square feet. This is the answer. The property at the Point was reported by our architect as one difficult to secure a large exhibition, besides having objectionable odors. Union Skating Park offered a frontage of 250 feet, without crossing a street. In brief, all the properties offered, except the Point, down in the city, were entirely too small, unless streets were crossed. Beside, we were charged rentals, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 and taxes.

Hamilton Hall was offered free of costs, until January next. The privilege is accorded of removing any temporary buildings we may construct. The property embraces a building which is said to have cost $100,000 and seven acres of land. The Pennsylvania Railroad offers to run trains from St. Clair street to the exposition and to transport material for exhibitors free of cost one way. It has been estimated that arrangements can be made by which persons can be transported to the exposition and back, and admitted to it, at the usual cost of admission to other places. Also, at cost of admission, same terms. Saturdays. That company has also under consideration a proposition to contribute $10,000 to guarantee fund. The running time to the exposition will be thirty minutes.

Several manufacturers, who purpose to exhibit, have indicated a strong preference for Hamilton Hall. Among other reasons given are, that the location is out of the smoke of the city, in one of its finest suburbs, and is as accessible, in point of time and expense, as any that can be had. In the finer and more delicate articles for exposition, we have been notified by proposed exhibitors that they will exhibit at Hamilton Hall, and will not in the city because of the smoke and dust of the city. The same is true of those who have fine pictures and articles suitable to the Fine Art departments. As regards our hotels and stores, they will receive as much benefit with the exposition at Hamilton Hall as elsewhere in the city. Whatever may be said, it is perfectly certain that the Board acted honestly, after a far more careful consideration of all the points involved than seems to be given outside, and acted, not in the interest of anything wrong, but of such an exposition as Pittsburgh cannot possibly have at any other point. It is not, however, finally determined to go to Hamilton Hall: but if the Pennsylvania Railroad places $10,000 in the guarantee fund, and we get the property free, can we do better?

J. VARNOTE, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY REPUBLICANS.

Meeting Last Evening in the Young Men's Club Rooms.

A number of Allegheny Republicans organized a meeting last evening, in the rooms of the Young Men's Club, at the close of the club meeting. Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., was called to the chair.

The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to take action in regard to the manner of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

Mr. John B. Kennedy moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed: John B. Kennedy, H. M. Long, James Hunter, Alex. Pentecost, C. W. Miller.

During the absence of the committee a number of speeches were made.

B. C. Christy, Esq., said there could be no harm in remitting the appointment of delegates to the State Convention to the people. There was certainly no objection to the gentlemen who had been appointed by the County Committee; it was only the manner of their selection which had caused dissatisfaction.

Ex-Sheriff Fleming said he was perfectly satisfied with the gentlemen who had been selected as delegates, but he did not like the manner of their appointment. He would deem it wise and prudent to call another meeting of the County Committee, in order that its late action in this behalf could be rescinded. He did not think the committee should monopolize the State and county tickets and fill by any action that would tend to create dissention in the ranks of the Republican party of the county.

Mr. Rodgers, City Solicitor of Allegheny, said the first object of Republicans should be to promote harmony in the party. There was, certainly, some dissatisfaction at the late action of the County Committee, and he hoped wise counsels would prevail, and that the mistake of the committee would be rectified.

Mr. Fulton, editor of the COMMERCIAL, being observed in the audience, was called upon for a speech. He regretted exceedingly that the impression existed in the mind of any Republican that the County Committee had done an intentional wrong. What he had done was done in the very best faith. The committee, he was confident, meant nothing wrong by their action. If a mistake had been made it was made innocently. The trouble, to the minds of the committee, in calling a convention to select delegates was in the fact that the early date at which the State Convention would be held would necessitate the holding of a county convention at a time when the people in the country districts had not the leisure to attend the primaries, and the result would be that but little interest would be taken in the matter. The committee had done its very best faith. The committee, he was confident, meant nothing wrong by their action. If a mistake had been made it was made innocently. The trouble, to the minds of the committee, in calling a convention to select delegates was in the fact that the early date at which the State Convention would be held would necessitate the holding of a county convention at a time when the people in the country districts had not the leisure time to attend the primaries, and the result would be that but little interest would be taken in the matter. The committee had therefore thought that very few of the county districts would take any interest in the primaries for the selection of the committee. It was supposed that Republicans in this county were of one mind in regard to the nomination of Hartranft for Governor, and in that view it could make very little difference how the delegates were appointed. As to State Treasurer, Allegheny county had presented no candidate, and the people were not known how he would vote on that question, and he did not think any other party gave but little much about the nomination. It seemed to be a matter of indifference who the delegates supported for Treasurer.

If the committee were advised by the Republican voters of the county that its action was wrong, the speaker was in favor of rescinding that action. Mr. Fulton closed by expressing the hope that the deliberations of the meeting would be carried on in a spirit of kindness, and that nothing would be done that would tend to injure the Republican party.

Mr. Paul, Jr., then took the chair, and responded in one of his peculiar efforts. He was emphatically in favor of a new deal.

Mr. Hartupee, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

WHEREAS, The recent action of the County Republican Executive Committee in appointing delegates to the State Convention contrary to the usages of the party in this county, has given rise to dissatisfaction in some districts; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to preserve harmony within the party we respectfully recommend a re-convening of the County Committee immediately, and the reconsideration of its action in appointing said delegates, and authorizing their election in the usual way at the primary meetings.

Resolved, That in case the committee shall fail to comply with this request the delegates appointed by the County Committee for the Forty-second Senatorial and First Legislative districts be requested to resign, and that their places be supplied through the usual methods at primary meetings to be called by the authorized representatives of the party in the above districts.

Resolved, That we deprecate any exercise of power by any body not expressly delegated by the people, and that we earnestly ask the co-operation of all Republicans in the county in our effort to maintain the integrity of the party.

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. M. Lyon offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report at a meeting next Thursday evening:

Resolved, That the members of the Republican party in this district are hereby requested to see to it that our city be represented in the conventions soon to be holden for the nominations of candidates for county offices by a delegation composed of one delegate for each 200 voters each ward.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne, in response to repeated calls, made a brief, sensible and judicious speech.

The Committee on Resolutions was continued, and Messrs. Bayne and Christy were added thereto.

The meeting adjourned to meet in the Club Rooms next Thursday evening.

THE AMANN MURDER.

Zell Delivers Himself Up.

George Zell, the third one of the party implicated in the murder of the miner Martin Amann, surrendered himself to the authorities, going to Deputy Mayor Hoerr. The police have been hot on his trail for some time past, but it appears that Zell went to Bellaire some days ago, and returned Wednesday night. Yesterday morning, meeting Deputy Mayor Hoerr on the street, the culprit remarked: "My name is Zell—George Zell. I surrender myself." After the latter had taken charge of the slayer, named Charles Henderson, claimed that Zell was "his prisoner," with a view to getting the $500 reward offered for Zell's capture. As the prisoner had formally surrendered to the Deputy Mayor, it is not probable any claim will be considered.

The accused is to have a hearing before the Deputy Mayor this afternoon or forenoon at four o'clock, but it is surmised that will waive such proceeding.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Washington Wolfenstein, of Johnstown filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy which was referred to Register Brotherline.

John Myers, bankrupt, Westmoreland county, Petition for discharge presented and order of notice to creditors. Bankrupt before Register Marchand on the 28th inst.

John Taylor *et al.* vs. Geo. Fuller, Venango county. Creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed and order made to show cause granted returnable 15th inst.

On application of the Register, the First National bank of Montrose was designated as a depository of the District Court of the United States, and E. S. Wilard, Esq., Register, designated to countersign checks and drafts on said bank.

CASES TRIED.

United States vs. Charles Boba, indicted for piloting without a license. Verdict, guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the United States.

United States vs. John Winn, Jr., and John Rodgers, charged with passing counterfeit keys. Verdict not guilty.

United States vs. Henry Sweet. On motion of defendant's counsel the case was continued.

A. W. Kredel, assignee, &c., vs. Joseph Hartman. A rule for security granted.

In the civil case of the United States vs. Robert L. Brown, the jury found a verdict against the defendant for $1,000.

The case of Charles J. Stewart for forging a name to a postoffice order last December, and getting seven dollars thereon from the Allegheny postoffice, is on trial.

The case of Prof. De Long (or Dr. Le Clare) will be taken up to-day.

TRUE BILLS.

The grand jury yesterday found the following true bills:

United States vs. Patrick Gilbert, Barney McGee, C. O'Donnell, P. J. Monaghan, Isaac Shawalter, Oliver Wallace, Elizabeth Stott and Elizabeth Sicley, charge—Retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Michael Ryan. Charge non payment of liquor tax, and dealer in manufactured tobacco not paying special tax.

United States vs. George Hamilton and Thos. Rosenwall; charges, removing distilled spirits on which tax had not been paid distilling with intent to defraud.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Harrison, executor vs. Benjamin Coursin. Verdict for plaintiff $764 98.

Kelly & Neal vs. Duncan. Verdict for plaintiff $26 51.

T. J. McGrath vs. Neville Building and Loan Association. Verdict for plaintiff $97.

Thomas Connelly *et al.* vs. Hugh Savage. Verdict for plaintiff $24 98.

A subpœna was awarded in the divorce case of Julius Lang vs. Lavinia B. Foley.

The case of McClurkan vs. Thompson is still on trial before Judge Collier.

The case of W. Whigham, James Hendrickson and Benjamin Cousin vs. Cook & Co., an action to recover for rent, is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Dr. A. H. Clark vs. Michael Berger and wife, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of $300.

The case of T. J. Bacon vs. the Germania Savings Bank, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of John J. Hart vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is still on trial before Judge White, the jury having retired this morning. They expect to prove that the collision was very slight, not jarring the car enough to break a wine glass, and that the plaintiff's injuries could not have resulted therefrom.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A noble prosecution.—The case of W. W. Hunter, indicted on oath of James R. Huey, Jr., for larceny as bailee.

A motion for a new trial was filed in the case of A. Moll, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, indicted for selling liquor without license on oath of F. Barker.

David E. Hall was acquitted on two counts for keeping a gambling house, and three for being a common gambler, but convicted on count for keeping a gambling house.

Henry Barnum and Frederick Schaffel, for assault and battery, and Mathias Gilg and Ludwig Phillips, for aggravated assault and battery, are on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Banser, Christ. M. Klaus (two), Adam Weigand, Henry Toole, Adam Hoerr, Fred Harney (two), August Steckel (two), Mary Ann Peter Walters, Adam Bilich, James Thackery, William Ferguson, Nicholas Blanrock, Hugh Williams, Barbara Stein, Henry Martin (two), Albert Stehle (two), M. Murray, Frank H. Wilt, James Whiteford *et al.*, Ann Mary Weigand (two), Anna M. Baldwin, Conrad Miller (two), A. H. Miller, John Hamilton, Jno. Gothart, Christian Miller.

For Clerk of the Courts.

Elsewhere is announced the name of William H. McCleary, as a candidate for renomination for the office as Clerk of the Courts. Mr. McCleary, who has not yet completed his first term, has made a very efficient officer, discharging his duties with fidelity to the court, and with satisfaction to the public. His thorough familiarity with the details of the office and the facility with which he transacts the public business, are essential qualifications, while his uniform courtesy and affability are combined to render him one of the most popular officers in the county. In the exciting campaigns of the past, in which he took an active part as a worker, he made many friends all over the county, and these are urging his claims with a vigor and energy which presage success.

THE ALLEGED PROFESSIONALS.

Hearing Before the Mayor Yesterday—A Decision to be Rendered This Morning.

The case of the alleged professional thieves, Palmer, Thomas, Zerdam and Riley, was heard before Mayor McCarthy yesterday afternoon. Wm. Reardon, Esq., appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

The first witness called was Detective Fred. Rivers, who made the arrests and subsequently made the information against the prisoners, charging them with being professional thieves.

Detective Rivers testified that he made the arrests and the information, upon information received from another person. The prisoners were arrested last Tuesday, Zerdam and Riley on Wood street, and Palmer and Thomas at the Union Depot Hotel. The two prisoners last named were guests at the hotel.

Mr. Von Bonhorst, President and Secretary of the People's Savings bank, was the next witness. He testified that last Monday afternoon, about one o'clock, a man came into the bank and walked back to the director's room; a moment later two others came in, and one of them produced a Sardinian gold piece and asked what it was worth; still later, a half minute, perhaps, the second of the two who entered last handed him a twenty dollar National bank note and asked him if it was good. While witness was attending to these men the one who first entered came out of the directors' room and asked where he would find the water closet. Witness showed him the closet. He soon returned, and all three went out together. Witness identified Thomas as the man who first entered the bank Zerdam, as the party who showed the gold piece, and Palmer as the individual who was anxious to get information concerning the twenty dollar note. Two minutes then from over the street had come in while the three men were in the bank, and after the three men departed, the insurance men called his attention to their suspicious conduct, and said they had been watching them.

Mr. Wm. L. Jones, an insurance agent, of Fourth avenue, testified to seeing three of the prisoners, Zerdam, Thomas and Palmer, coming down street (Fourth avenue). Mr. Kenney, Secretary of the M. and M. Insurance Company, who was standing near witness, remarked that they looked and acted like suspicious characters. He had never seen them in his office.

Mr. Reardon—Will Your Honor hear this kind of testimony?

Mayor—I will hear most anything to get at the truth in regard to these prisoners. It is the purpose to clear them if you can; it is ours to ascertain if they are the kind of men we think they are.

The witness continued, stating that he saw the three prisoners after the People's Bank. He and Mr. Kenney followed them. The testimony of Mr. Von Bonhorst as to their actions in the bank was corroborated.

Mr. J. M. Kenney, Secretary of the M. and M. Insurance company, testified concerning the other witnesses as to the movements of the prisoners previous to entering and while in the bank, called Mr. Washington came into his office and asked for a revenue stamp; that Palmer came in a moment later and wished to get a ticket to the circus that afternoon, on Monday, he saw Riley on Wood street, back to the People's and the Citizens' Bank; he (Riley) then went to the window of Gillespie's picture frame establishment, where he spoke to another man who had on lavender pants; he was not one of the prisoners. Witness saw still another man, who had not been arrested, in conversation with the prisoners, on Fourth avenue and Wood street, and subsequently on Smithfield, on Fourth avenue; sometimes they would be divided into parties of two, would come from opposite directions, then would stop, then would hold brief conferences, after which they would separate.

Mr. Burt Robinson, of Robinson Bros. Fourth avenue, recognized Zerdam as a man, who came into their establishment on Monday, and asked him about the value of a gold coin.

Mr. H. W. Wilker, of the Germania bank, testified that Zerdam and Thomas came in the bank on Monday afternoon, and their actions while there were described as similar to those mentioned in the COMMERCIAL.

This closed the testimony. Mr. Reardon then read extracts from the Constitution on professional thieves, and claimed that in this case its requirements had not been complied with. He said that it had not been proven that any of the prisoners had ever committed larceny, and the law required that this must be shown before the Mayor could impose the penalty. The act also required that arrests must be made in crowded thoroughfares, banks, places of amusement, or railroad depots. None of these prisoners was arrested at any of the places designated in the act. It had been held in the courts of this State that a failure to comply with the provisions of the act of Assembly in this one particular would bar a conviction.

The Mayor said he would reserve his decision until this morning, at eight o'clock, the prisoners were remanded to the Central Station.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following is a list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the week ending May 4th, 1875, reported for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counselors-at-law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bottles—Lewis F. C. Schmidt, Pittsburgh. Filed October 24, 1874.

Crucible-Molds—J. C. Wallace, Pittsburgh. Filed March 19, 1875.

Manufacture of Shovels—T. J. Blake, Pittsburgh. Filed December 26, 1874.

Casting Shovel-Blanks—Edward Binns and Elmore A. Barnes, Pittsburgh. Filed February 15, 1875.

Manufacture of Glassware—Adolphus A. Adams, Pittsburgh. Filed March 4, 1875.

Knife-Cleaners—F. A. Philipps, Reading, assignor to C. F. Gusse and S. H. Foreman same place. Filed February 25, 1875.

Processes for Manufacturing Lubricating Oils—Thomas J. Gordon and Delos H. Bumpus. Filed September 28, 1874.

Saw Sharpening Machines—J. L. Knowlton, Sinnamahoning. Filed February 27, 1875.

Carriage Axle Lubricators—John M. Witmer, Manor township, Lancaster county. Filed September 3, 1874.

Paper Barrel-Ends—Nice Keely, Leverington. Filed August 19, 1874.

Nozzles for Oil Cans—Wm. Doe, Reno. Filed February 23, 1875.

Insulated Telegraph Wires—Wilson Strickler, Lebanon. Filed August 22, 1874.

Expanding Bits for Enlarging Blast Holes—Gideon Frisbee, Franklin. Filed November 21, 1874.

Washing Machines—John A. Eberly, Reamstown, assignor of one-half his right to Martin Shirley, Hinkletown. Filed November 4, 1874.

Depth Measures—Richard Symons, Pittston. Filed December 3, 1874.

Millstone Balances—Solomon Bernheisel, Green Park. Filed August 29, 1874.

Washing Machines—Erwin W. Maxson, Nicholson. Filed March 18, 1874.

Soda Water Generators—James Anderson, Allegheny. Filed March 20, 1875.

Means for Supplying Water—E. E. Nickerson and Levi C. Streeter, Allegheny township, Venango county. Filed November 30, 1874.

Car Brakes—Abel Barker, Wyoming. Filed January 27, 1875.

Supply Shafts for Carriages—C. K. Mellinger, Harrisburg, assignor of one-half his right to Jacob Reinecehl and Lehman & Reigel, same place. Filed January 15, 1875.

REISSUES.

Metallic Vessels—Wm. B. Scaife, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 5,624, dated April 20, 1830; extended seven years. Filed January 7, 1875.

Metallic Vessels—Wm. B. Scaife, Pittsburgh. Patent No. 5,625, dated April 20, 1830; extended seven years. Filed January 7, 1875.

OHIO.

Farm Fences—Thos. W. Owens, Granville. Filed April 9, 1875.

Key Fasteners—J. Thornton, Cleveland. Filed February 15, 1875.

Manufacture of Glassware—Chas. W. Brockunier, Bridgeport. Filed March 27, 1875.

Lubricators for Steam Engines—James Farnan. Filed October 18, 1874.

Rolls for Rounding and Smoothing Metallic Rods—Thos. Spencer and Wm. S. Copeland. Filed March 6, 1875.

Rail Water Guards—Jacob F. Hess, Massillon, assignor to himself and Leonard Hess, same place. Filed March 23, 1875.

Combined Mangle and Ironing Tables—Francis Way, Springfield. Filed April 12, 1875.

Farm Gates—George O. Ross, Marion. Filed April 15, 1876.

Keg Fasteners—Robert F. Gibson, Cleveland, assignor of one-half his right to Franklin N. Clark, same place. Filed April 2, 1875.

Wagon-Tongue Attachments—William M. Bernhard, Morristown. Filed March 3, 1875.

Automatic Rain-Water Cut-Off—Thomas G. Fawcett, St. Clairsville. Filed February 2, 1875.

Oental Bibs—Rollin Horton, Cleveland. Filed March 25, 1875.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Glass-Molds—John H. Hobbs, Wheeling, and C. W. Brockunier, Bridgeport, Ohio. Filed March 27, 1875.

Manufacture of Pressed-Glass Flower and Fruit Stands—John Hobbs, Wheeling, and C. W. Brockunier, Bridgeport, Ohio. Filed March 27, 1875.

PERFECT COMBUSTION.

A New Smoke Consuming and Fuel Saving Invention.

While Pittsburgh has been mainly indebted to her great manufacturing interests for her rapid growth and remarkable prosperity, her principal inconvenience arises from the same source. All who live in our "Smoky City," as well as those who have temporarily sojourned with us, will readily perceive that we allude to the dense volumes of smoke which, day and night, by thousands of furnaces in which our bituminous coal is burned and hung like a heavy pall over us and around us. Various attempts have been made during past years by prescription to lessen the more perfect consumption of the fuel used in our manufactories, but none of which resulted in anything practicable. Meanwhile our people have been anxiously waiting for the consummation of their hopes in the direction, and for the man who would furnish the desideratum a public benefactor. It seems as though the requirements of the case are about to be fully realized.

A gas generator, of which Mr. Charles Goehring is the partner and in which a number of coal dealers and merchants are interested, was exhibited yesterday afternoon at the Water Works, in presence of a number of engineers and practical men. This arrangement, as was evident to all who witnessed its trial, insures perfect combustion, and thus prevents any smoke being sent from the furnaces or stacks. It is, besides, guaranteed to save twenty per cent. of fuel, and the patentee claims that it will in reality save forty per cent. of fuel. It can be applied to any boiler or furnace in use in this case or other manufactories, or for any purpose whatever. All who were present on the occasion pronounced the invention a complete success, and expressed their satisfaction and high admiration of its workings. There is no doubt that it did all that was claimed for it yesterday, and if, as we are assured that it will, at any time or place do its work as well, it is an arrangement that must prove of incalculable benefit in our community and in all manufacturing cities where bituminous coal is used as fuel.

It will be in use at the water works for eight or ten days to come, where all who are interested are invited to go and see it in operation.

Allegheny Street Committee.

This committee transacted the following business at its meeting: Rescinded its late action in refusing to erect steps from Howard to East street, and instructed the Street Commissioners to invite proposals for the work.

The Controller was authorized to certify warrants for payment of all bills for paving stone when the same are certified by the Street Commissioner. The City Engineer was instructed to examine the Butchers' Run sewer and report its condition; also to ascertain how far it will be necessary to extend the same. The action instructing the City Solicitor to suspend the collection of assessments on the opening of West End avenue was rescinded. After approving the pay rolls and a number of bills the committee adjourned.

Released on Bail.

Fishback, one of the parties charged with complicity in the murder of Ammon, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail. He had been exonerated by the coroners jury.

THE TEXT BOOK QUESTION.

Meeting of the Committee Yesterday—An Important Matter to be Discussed.

On Tuesday next the Central Board of Education meets in regular session, at which will be considered and decided the text book question for the common school year. Preliminary to this the committee of the Board—on Text books and Course of Instruction—met yesterday to prepare a report on the subject for presentation and adoption. The members of the committee are: James M. McKwen, chairman, Eleventh ward, Andrew Miller, First ward, Joseph Bell, Ninth ward, Charles B. strain, Fifth ward, M. W. Rankin, Twenty-third ward, Charles Evans, Twenty-ninth ward, and W. C. Anglebaugh, Twenty-eighth ward.

Members of the committee are very reticent as to their action on the book question, and decline to give particulars previous to the meeting of the Board. They had a long session, however, and took up, we are informed, the whole text book list, including the High school, and acted upon each. We further learned that the committee was nearly unanimous in the action taken, and even that it is that the only change to be recommended is in the series of readers. It is stated that Osgood,s National book is preferred by the committee.

The committee had under consideration another and very important matter, which will be the subject of discussion with the Principals of the schools at an early day. This had reference to the "cramming" process in the ward schools, it being claimed that pupils are crammed for examination of the course. It should be understood that the ward school course extends through seven years, and for this time the studies are laid out by the City Superintendent. It is the wish of some directors that the course be extended one year, and others that the number of studies be reduced. By either means the object aimed at would be secured, but it looks as if an extension of the course would be preferable.

After considerable discussion, the Chairman was authorized to call a future meeting and invite the principals of the ward schools to attend and take part in a discussion of the subject.

WAYNESBURG—WASHINGTON.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad—The Money Raised and Work Commenced.

A meeting of the directors of the Waynesburg and Washington (Narrow Gauge) Railroad, was held on Saturday last, when the remaining stock, to complete the $5,000 per mile, was taken, and the enterprise pronounced a fixed fact. The road, the permanent location of which is now being surveyed, will extend from Waynesburg, Greene county, to Washington, Washington county, where it will connect with Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and other points, and thus place "old Greene" in railroad communication with the "world outside." The people of the county naturally feel jubilant over this auspicious event, and the editor of the Waynesburg *Republican* reminds his readers that he is entitled to a share of the "glory"—and the editor is evidently battled manfully for the project when he had few if any followers. It is believed the road can be placed in operation in less than a year.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Si Slocum" to-night, with the Frayne combination, increased and dog, and the full strength of the stock company.

The Abbey Benefit.

The sale of seats for the benefit of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, began yesterday at Hale's music store, and was so well attended that all, or very nearly all, were sold before the close of the afternoon. The performance takes place at Library Hall, Monday evening, and will be participated in by Edwin Adams, Lotta and E. A. Locke.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The tide of popularity still sets toward this house. Manager Aims has a wonderful company, and deserves the public favor.

Benefits at the Opera House.

Next week, at the Opera House, will be devoted mainly to benefits to the stock company and officers.

On Monday evening "Lew" and "Charlie" Garner, the efficient and courteous ushers, will have a benefit, and from the first class bill of attractions, they will have, without doubt, a house full of friends.

On Tuesday evening Mr. W. E. Owen, the comedian, and Mr. Edwin Price, the gentleman (often made to do duty), and with acceptance, as leading man, during the season), are to have a joint benefit. Both of these actors have striven hard to please the public, and deserve substantial recognition at its hands. Bulwer's comedy of "Money" will be presented, with Mr. Lew Morrison, a talented young actor, as Alfred Evelyn. Mr. Owen as Caleb Plea as *Blunt*, Mr. John A. Elsler as *Sir John Tracy*, and Miss Cassie Troy as *Clara Douglass*. Little need be said in praise of the ability of the worthy beneficiaries a bumper.

On Friday, Harry Elsler, the treasurer, will have his night. Nearly everybody has done business with Harry, and we know of no young man in the city in position, who has made himself more popular with the multitude. His benefit last year, was a regular ovation; and so, we hope, will this one be. Harry, like his father, Elsler, one of the nicest, brightest and most accommodating officers in the house, and will come on from Cleveland to help Harry out, and Mr. John A. Elsler will do his best, which is saying much, for he has, as yet, not yet been announced, but will be an excellent one.

So here for any or all of these benefits can now be had.

Third Methodist Church—"Ye Old Folks Concert."

The concert at the Third Methodist church yesterday evening, under the direction of Prof. J. R. Higley, assisted by Messrs. Wm. Black, and Miss Cirelle Thomas Benton, Miss T. Moon, Miss Tebby Moon, Miss A. C. Scott and Miss A. Tucus, was a grand success. A success not only in an artistic point of view, but also in filling effectively the house. The audience manifested by repeated applause, we shall not venture to point out any special effort, all parts were so admirably rendered. A new programme will be introduced this morning evening, with additional attractions. As the proceeds are for a worthy object, the improvement of the church edifice, we hope and trust it is to be hoped and expected the concert will be largely and liberally patronized this evening. Let all who wish to be agreeably entertained, and at the same time promote a worthy object, turn out to the concert.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

BELMONT STREET, Fifth ward, Allegheny, is the filthiest street in the world.

THE committee on Appeals failed to meet last evening for want of a quorum.

THE Saw Mill Run Ferry Company have procured a new wharf boat for this side the river.

THE work on the new iron bridge for the Pittsburgh Belt Railroad, over Saw Mill Run, is progressing.

AN old man named Jordan, a coal miner employed at Gray's works, was severely injured yesterday by a fall of horseback.

IT has been decided to offer the Black Maria team of horses, belonging to the police department, at public sale on Friday next.

MEMBERS of the Board of Fire Commissioners, with Chief Bidwell, yesterday inspected the new engine house in the Thirty-sixth ward.

J. H. GRAY, the colored man charged with stabbing Noah Jackson, also colored, in Church alley last week, was yesterday committed by the Mayor for trial.

THE firemen to be appointed to the new company (16) in the Thirty-sixth ward will have plenty of exercise in the clearing off land slides in the rear of the house.

H. M. TWINING, for many years a resident of this city, and an accomplished educator, died at Philadelphia, on Sunday last, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

MAYOR CLARK Harrold has arranged, in condensed form, the rules and regulations governing the police department, and wants them printed in pamphlet form.

JOE DREXLER is narrowly inspecting all the late calves in his efforts to donate any quantity of veal to the Fallmaster—Mind. It is the early calves Joe should look after.

A LITTLE daughter of Capt. Gray, of Allegheny